

THE NEW YORK SUN.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The Committee's Report.

The report of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, the most important portion of which was published in Saturday's Sun, is as elaborate and carefully prepared document. It presents what is denominated the "Radical" view of the reconstruction question, and is politically, about such a document as the public had reason to expect in view of the sentiments entertained by a majority of the Committee. The positions assumed by the Committee are forcibly stated, ably argued, and some of them are not easily assailed; but taken as a whole, the report is nothing more than an elaborate Radical argument. The key of it is the same ground that Thad. Stevens and his followers have been proclaiming ever since Congress convened—that the Southern people shall place the negroes upon civil and political equality with the whites. This seems to be the balm that the Committee seek to apply for the healing of all national wounds, and there is cause to fear that it is a quack nostrum rather than a genuine curative. Imperial suffrage is just now the hobby of the Radical party. Both in and out of Congress they are endeavoring to make the people believe that ballots for negroes are the one thing needful for the regeneration of the South, and that there is no hope in any plan of reconstruction that does not embody the negro suffrage element. The report of the Committee on Reconstruction makes a strenuous effort to render the necessity of such suffrage apparent, and it must be confessed that they have presented the case in its best light. They are only unfortunate in having rather weak premises from which to draw their conclusions. There are some points in the report, however, that have a social as well as a political interest. The feeling of the late rebels towards the Government, for instance, was a matter which the Committee made great efforts to determine, and their conclusions are therefore valuable. No doubt the statements made are somewhat tintured with prejudice, but even upon a very liberal allowance in that respect, the report indicates that the ex-rebels are not overbearing with regard for the Government. There are a number of interesting points in the report, but they are mainly reproductions from the speeches of prominent members, and have already been noticed. The work of the Committee is therefore ended, and no doubt "the fifteen" are heartily glad at having got the tedious subject off their hands. The people certainly are glad.

The War Cloud in Europe.

Ten foreign news published in the morning's Sun announces that Prussia, Austria and Italy have consented to be represented in a general peace Congress, to be held at Paris. It is understood that Napoleon has been extremely instrumental in bringing about the said conference, and that he will preside over it. There is not much likelihood, however, that the Congress will accomplish the object for which it is ostensibly to be convened—that of averting a European war—for the reason that the belligerent parties have given notice in advance that they will not consider its decision binding. Austria will take part in the Conference, and if an arrangement be made satisfactory to that power, it will acquiesce; if not, it will repudiate the work. Italy goes further. It not only refuses to be bound by the Congress, but declares that it will continue to make military preparations while the Congress is in session. Of course, Prussia will take a similar position. It is hardly probable that an arrangement can be effected which will be satisfactory to all the belligerents, for they are already up to the war point, and no one will be likely to concede much for the sake of peace. The prospect, therefore, remains warlike.

Colored Fenians.

The sympathy which the colored people manifested for the Fenians during the late demonstration is an incident that deserves special mention. It is well known that there has always been an apparent antagonism between Irishmen and the colored race—a kind of "irreconcileable conflict." It would be difficult to account satisfactorily for this feeling of enmity, but there is no question about its existence. Under the circumstances, therefore, the colored people are deserving of praise from the Fenians for their generous offers to shoulder the musket and go to the aid of "the men in the breach"—to fight for the green flag of Ireland. In this city, in Philadelphia, and we believe in other places, throughout the country, deputations of colored men called upon the Fenian leaders and tendered the services of whole companies of colored soldiers—many of them being veterans of the Union army. They were ready and eager to brave all dangers for the sake of contributing to the cause of Irish independence and liberty. President Rossiter fully appreciated this generous proposition on the part of the colored men. He cordially thanked them for their noble offer, and told them that he might soon have occasion to accept their services. It is not improbable, therefore, that if the invasion had not been suppressed by the United States Government, colored soldiers might have helped to carry the green flag over British territory, as they likely helped to carry the blue flag over rebel territory. We hope that this incident of the Fenian movement will not be forgotten by Irishmen. Let them remember that the true friend is he who offers assistance in the trying hour. Let them remember that in that hour the politicians—who profess so much friendship for Irishmen when votes are wanted—were nowhere to be found; while the colored people, whom they had learned to hate, were ready and eager to aid them, even to the sacrifice of life.

Concealed Weapons.

The law relative to the carrying of concealed weapons, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, will hereafter be enforced, it seems, in this city. Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to the police force, directing them to arrest every person, other than a public officer, who shall have in his possession—"slung-shot, billy, sand-club, metal-knuckles, sword-case, air-guns, dirk or dagger." Every strict citizen would rejoice to see this order strictly enforced. The practice of carrying concealed weapons is one of the most fruitful sources of crime in this city. A very small proportion of homicides are premeditated, and we believe it is safe to say that one-half of those

which occur in New York are directly attributable to carrying concealed weapons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From James Mairs, M. D., 35 Clinton Place, New York.—Dear Sir: For some time past I have been making use of your Sozodont. At the time I began to use it, my gums were tender and painful to the touch, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the Sozodont a few times, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the Sozodont the most convenient, efficient, satisfactory, and pleasant dentifice in use—indispensable to all well-regulated toilets. Yours, &c., most respectfully. J. MAIRS.

The Rum-Benders.—Last Days of Grace.

The Board of Trade manifest a determination to prove that the liquor influence is not omnipotent in New York. They have met with every possible obstacle in their efforts to enforce the new liquor law, and yet they show no sign of giving up the contest. On the contrary, they are preparing to press the enemy still more closely to the wall. They have given notice that the 15th inst. will be the last day on which applications for licenses will be considered, and that after that date the law will be rigorously enforced. The effect of this action may be imagined, when it is remembered that there are, in the Metropolitan district, nearly fifteen thousand places where liquors are sold, and only one-third of that number have received licenses. As the case now looks, at least one half of all the liquor shops in the district will be obliged to suspend business on the 15th inst. The Board are also doing a good thing for the city treasury. They have already received about nine hundred thousand dollars in license fees, and the probability is that the amount will reach considerably more than a million at the time of closing the license business on the 15th.

Frenchmen With Drinking Propensities.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police, in Paris, recently tried a man named Ansart, who was in the employ of a mover of furniture, on a charge of stealing eight dozen electro-plated knives and forks, and four dozen of coffee-spoons, the property of a lady whose goods he had helped to convey to her new apartments. The complainant deposed that she had made a parcel of the spoons, and rolled it up in a mattress, on opening which she found that it had disappeared. Suspecting that the prisoner was the thief, she went to his employer, who investigated the matter, and found that Ansart, having stolen the articles, had sold them in lots for about fifteen francs, and spent the money in drinking with his comrades. Two dozen of the spoons were afterward recovered. When the prisoner was asked to explain his conduct, he said that he had taken the property because the usual allowance of wine had been refused. The complainant here stated that the defendant's employer assured her that the drinking propensities of his men caused him endless trouble, and to prove the truth of his assertion, he gave her a paper which he had found, containing the rules adopted by them and the fellows. This document she had kept, and now produced in court. It ran as follows: "We are never to move bottles which are half empty, but crack the contents at once. If there are more than two we tap at each man drinks as much as we like, we let a less, but still as much as we want. When there is no wine, and when none is given to us, we empty bottles by the way to buy some. If the person accompanies the wagon, we try and induce him to treat us, but if not, we break the instrument for revenge. If we will not give us any drink on the road, we take some of his property to make things even between us." The prisoner smiled while this paper was reading, but assumed a very different air when the public prosecutor pressed for a conviction and a severe sentence on the ground that Ansart had already been twice condemned for similar offences. The tribunal declared the charge fully proved, and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment.

Financial News, Markets, &c.

New York, Saturday, June 9, 1866.—The Stock market has been dull but firm to day. Governments were steady. Gold closed at 103½. The export of specie from this port to-day aggregated \$2,126,300. The grain market was easy, and lenders found it difficult to use their surplus funds at 5 to 6 per cent. Commercial paper was in request and passed at 6 to 7. Foreign exchange closed dull for the steamer. Bills at 60 days on London were quoted at 100½ a 110 for bankers. On Change to-day flour was dull, and common grades 10c. a lb. lower. Wheat was very dull for common grades, and nominally 1c. a lb. lower. Corn was fairly active at 1c. decline. Oats were dull and 2c. a lb. lower. Pork was steady. Beef was quiet. Lard was dull and heavy. Whiskey was quiet.

STOCK SALES—FIRST BOARD,

11,000 U.S. 6s. 5% 100½ 100 Brinkworth C. L. 8

do. do. 100½ 100 Wilkes-Barre Coal 54½

10,000 do. do. 100½ 100 West Union Tel. 61½

6,000 do. do. 100½ 100 do. 60½ 62½

11,000 do. do. 100½ 100 Quicksilver M. 51½

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